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July 2d 1869-4

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Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
Aug 4, 67

NEER BREWERY.
TUCSON, A. T.
BREWED BY A. L. AND PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
July 14, 1869-11-14

ADAM SANDERS
DWIN & SANDERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
General Merchandise
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Always on hand and are constantly
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SPECIALLY FOR THIS MARKET.

Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots
and Shoes, Military Furnishings of all des-
criptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols,
Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they
sell cheap for cash.
For past favors they respectfully solicit
the patronage of the public.
July 14, 1869-14

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San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
San Diego, City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Palm Springs, Water and Camp McDowell,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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To call the attention of the public
to the fact that we are constantly on hand
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ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods
in Arizona, or in any one House south
of San Francisco.
We are now receiving the COUNTRY
PRODUCE, and are importing directly of
the best direct importers. We buy nothing
second hand; thereby saving the
San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live."
Our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash,
always in readiness to supply dealers,
& others, with goods, in jobbing lot
prices. **Reduced Low for cash**
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
City May 1, 1869.

TIMELY DEATH.

We bent to-day o'er a coffin'd form,
And the tears stole softly down.
We looked our last on the aged face,
With its look of peace, its patient grace,
And hair like a silver crown.
We touched our own to the clay-cold hand
From a life-long labor at rest;
And among the blossoms, white and sweet,
We noted a bunch of golden wheat,
Clasped close to the silent breast.
The blossom whispered of fadeless bloom
Of a land where fall no tears;
The ripe wheat told of toil and care,
The patient waiting, the trusting prayer,
The garnered good of the years.
We knew not what work her hands had found,
Nor what rugged place her feet;
What cross was hers, what blackness of night,
We saw but the peace, the blossoms white
And the bunch of ripened wheat.
As each goes up from the fields of earth,
Bearing the treasures of life,
God looks for some gathered grain of good,
For the ripe harvest that shining stood.
But waiting the reaper's knife.
Then labor well, that in death you go
Not only with blossoms sweet—
Not bent with doubt and burdened with fears
And dead, dry husks of the wasted years—
But laden with golden wheat.

Ancient Mounds on the Rocky Mountains.

[From the Denver News.]

An account was recently given of the opening of an ancient mound in southern Utah, similar to those of the Mississippi valley, in which were found relics of the unknown builders, indicating much artistic skill. It was stated that this was the first evidence found of the existence of the Mound-Builders west of the Rocky Mountains. We are now able to announce, for the first time, as we suppose, the discovery of similar mounds, evidently built by the same race, high up on the Rocky mountains themselves.

The discovery was made by Mr. C. A. Deane, of this city, while at work on a government survey, in the mountains, a few weeks since. He found upon the extreme summit of the snowy range, structures of stone, evidently of very ancient origin, and hitherto unknown or unnoticed, that cannot fail to be of great interest to the antiquarian. Opposite to and also north of the head of south Boulder creek, and on the summit of the range, Mr. Deane and his party observed large numbers of the granite rocks, many of them as large as two men could lift, in a position that could not have been the result of chance. They had evidently been placed upright in a line, conforming to the general contour of the dividing ridge, and frequently extending in an unbroken line for one or two hundred yards. Many of the stones have fallen over or are leaning, while others retain their upright position. In two places, connected with this line are mounds of stone, loosely laid up, about two feet in height and embracing a circular area of about ten feet in diameter. The stones were evidently collected on the spot as the surface is cleared for a space of several yards around the structures. These lines and mounds of stone bear every mark of extreme antiquity, as the disintegrated granite has accumulated to a considerable depth at their base, and the rocks in the mounds are moss-grown. The feature more particularly identifying these structures with those of the Mound-Builders elsewhere, is, that they present at intervals projections pointing to the westward. We are thus particular in the description of these Rocky Mountain mounds, which are extraordinary in position if not in character, in the hope that antiquarians visiting the territory may be induced to examine them. It would not involve much labor to open them, and possibly they cover relics which may add something to our small stock of knowledge of the ancient race who constructed these and similar works all over the continent.

The walls and mounds we have described are situated three thousand feet above the timber line.

Who the Mound-Builders were is a question of interest to antiquarians. It is agreed that they preceded the Indians and were a more cultivated race. On the Kirguese steppes in northern Asia are found numerous mounds similar to those of the Mississippi valley, indicating a common race on both continents. But the projections of the Asiatic mounds point southward, while those of this continent point westward. Assuming that the race originated in southern Asia, according to the scriptural account, then upon both continents the mounds point in the direction from which their builders came. One conjecture is that the Mound-Builders of this continent were the ten lost tribes of the Jews, but this is mere conjecture.

We have a clue to the great age of the American mounds in the fact that none of them occur on the lowest of the terraces which mark the subsidence of the rivers, and some have been washed away by rivers which have receded half a mile or more since they were built.

From these and other indications some antiquarians have estimated the age of the mounds as certainly more than 2,000 years. Colonel John W. Foster, of Chicago, who has given much study to this subject, thinks they are vastly more ancient, dating back indeed to a period long antecedent to all historic records, even to the time when men lived with the mammoth and other animals long extinct. These questions may never be solved, but they are now discussed with extraordinary interest, and every ray of light on the subject is eagerly welcomed. We present to the antiquarians the newly discovered mounds on the Rocky Mountains as offering something novel for investigation.

The Comet of 1869.

By the following from an exchange, it will be seen that another comet is approaching the earth, and is now said to be visible to the naked eye, in the northern heavens. This comet is said to be much brighter than the comet of 1861, but we have our doubts about this latter assertion:

"For more than ten years past the most scientific astronomers of the world have told us through publications in the magazines and otherwise, that during the months of July, August and September, this year, (1869) the most wonderful comet the world has ever known, would reappear. They have also assured us that it would approach nearer the earth than any comet ever did before, and that either the earth or the comet would have to change its course, or a collision would be inevitable. As this comet is said to be many thousand times larger than the earth, and as it is a solid mass of fire, with a tail of fire that would reach around the earth more than a hundred times, it is not at all unlikely that a collision with it would prove as disastrous to the earth as the late accident on the Erie Railroad did to some of the more unfortunate passengers. According to astronomers, it was this comet that immediately preceded the terrible civil war in Greece and was immediately followed by a terrible contagion in Persia, and other eastern countries, a most dreadful plague, that, in a few weeks, swept from the face of the earth more than one-half the people of the countries visited by it. Some years after, this comet appeared again, and was preceded by a most terrific civil war in Rome and followed by a plague, or scourge that piled the dead in heaps in the streets of that proud city, until there were scarcely enough persons left alive to bury the dead.

"The comet is now visible, having made its appearance on time, thus verifying the prediction of the astronomers, without postponement on account of weather. It may be seen with the naked eye on any clear night, in the northern part of the heavens, at from 11 to 12 o'clock or till the morning star rises. The late heavy rains have not had the effect to delay its appearance and progress, or to dim its brilliancy, though it will grow brighter and brighter as it approaches the earth."

Miss Anna Dickinson is in San Francisco making speeches and converts to the "caws"—even the great political lion of the Examiner would seem not altogether adverse to "taking the stump," himself, in its advocacy. O, Anna, thy tongue is more terrible than the claws of a thousand lobsters!

Flying Machines.

Shall we ever, with all our science, succeed in transporting ourselves at pleasure through the air, making that our pathway just as we do the grosser fluid, water, which we traverse so easily in every direction? This is a question which we suppose every one of our readers has asked himself more than once, for the idea of aerial navigation is so natural that we find every age of the world has more or less discussed it. Just now in San Francisco this subject is attracting great attention, from the fact that the model of an aerial ship exhibited there, and some experiments made upon it, gave complete satisfaction to the engineers present. An Aerial Navigation Company has been formed for the laudable purpose of raising funds to enable the projector to construct a full sized air ship. This will be completed, it is expected, in about a couple of months, when the aeronauts, if successful, intend paying us a flying visit all the way from the shores of the Pacific.

The Avitor, as the new invention is named is to be propelled by steam, carrying for this purpose a five horse power steam engine, and is to be elevated and supported in the air partly by gas and partly by planes extending on each side to the distance of about twenty feet at the centre. These planes will be constructed in sections that they may be depressed or elevated by the rudder at pleasure. The well known and fatal objection to balloons that they are the mere sport of the winds, having no propelling power within themselves, is thus got rid of. Balloons have been chiefly found useful for scientific purposes, observing the oscillation of the magnetic needle and its dip, and experimenting on the density, temperature, humidity and electricity of the air at different elevations; but if this aerial ship, the Avitor, prove as great a success as many in California anticipate, we are on the eve of a new era in aerial navigation. But before speculating any further as to the results we must wait patiently and see how our friends in California are going to carry out their programme.—N. Y. Herald.

The Delaware Marriage Law.

They have a queer law in this lilliputian State about the gordian knot of matrimony. It requires the "naughty men," before leading one of the Delaware lambs to the sacrificial altar, to give bonds for good behavior. The unlucky swain who may have more love than credit may cast about in an agony of suspense, waiting for some enterprising individual to go upon his bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, lawful money, and be compelled, in default of this conjugal straw ball, to forego the sweets of the honeymoon. Thus great distress is brought upon innocent parties, who are cruelly "kept out of their property" by a ridiculous old law totally at variance with the present advanced stage of civilization, and which wickedly interferes with the magnetic charts of young people, the right of elopement. A vigorous effort is being made to abolish the law and thus put the young folks of that fossil State on a footing with those of Chicago, for instance.—Courier-Journal.

Says the Chicago Courier: "One of the noblest sentiments that was ever conceived was expressed by Thomas Benton, when he said that 'party was too tremendous an engine to use against a poor clerk, whose salary was all that stood between his family and starvation, and too small a consideration where the national honor was involved.' We believe that, if the young gentlemen whose eyes meet the reproduction of this sentence here, will read and re-read it carefully and thoughtfully, they will comprehend how much it contains, and that their political ideas will be largely influenced by it throughout life. These few words preach a glowing homily which we can scarcely expect hardened politicians to take to their hearts and cherish, but we shall hope to live to see the day when a rising generation may be imbued with the spirit of Thomas Benton in regard to political partisanship. The story of political virtue is all told in this single expression."

Really, the comment of the Courier, in freshness and beauty, may almost compare with the sentiment it quotes.